BY JOHN F. BOSWORTH. The Union of the South for the sake of the South

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI:

Saturday Morning, July 27, 1861.

Governor's Message.

We were kindly furnished with a proof of the Governor's Message from the office of our friend, Power, last night, but too late for its insertion in this number of our paper. We would be pleased to give an abstract of it, but we can only notice some important por-

To enable a people thus willing and anxious to id in the successful prosecution of this war with the least injury to themselves and to make some effort to prevent the ruinous sacrifice of the property, at ferced sales, of those against whom constables and sheriffs now have executions in their hands, and of a much more numerous class against whom suits have been and will be instituted, I have again called you into extra sess

He recommends that a law be passed postponing sales of property on all judgments heretofore obtained, in any Courts, for twelve months, and prohibiting the issuing of executions on judgments hereafter rendered until twelve months from and after the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature.

He recommends the raising of revenue sufficient to meet the extraordinary demands of o'clock this morning, and becoming general the State Treasury for "the next several about 12, and continued until 7 P. M., when years"-and for that end he recommends the the Federalists retired leaving us in possespresent assessment on lands to remain during sion of the field. the war, and the revenue law to be so amended as to impose an ad valorum tax of } per cent on lands and slaves. This, he says, if slaves "are valued at \$500 a head," will increase the revenue \$207,844, and from lands

For the purpose of raising means for the defence of the State, he recommends monies to be taxed, bold by persons living in the States which are out of the State, in accordance with the Ordinance of Jan. 26, 1861, passed by the Convention.

He recommends the confiscation of "all the property of alien enemies within the limits of the State;" and require merchants to give into were eventually repulsed and commenced terville, pursued by our cavalry and light his efforts to arrest the panic were unavailthe assessors of taxes an accurate account of a retreat. their indebtedness to Northern Merchants and requiring them to pay one-fifth of the amount last night, a series of events took place in into the treasury annually-in treasury notes the intensest degree disastrous

He also recommends "that Colonels of Reglments and Captains of detached Companies of Mississippi Volunteers," be authorized to appoint managers and clerks, and open poils to receive the votes of Mississippians under their command, for State officers and members of Congress.

He states only 16,000 stand of arms have come to the State during his administration,

He states that large advances have been A regular stampede took place. made by this State to the Confederate Govservice-and Col. McAfee has been ordered them either at Centreville or Fairfax to Richmond to receive those advances and Courthouse. to invest them in heavy winter good, shoes,

He has entered into an agreement with the Governors of Alabama and Louisiana, by which Mississippi bears an equal portion of the expense, of manning and arming small steamers to keep the enemies gun boats from our shores. Has also ordered one company of field artillery and four companies of Missississippi volunteers to the coast, to act in conjunction with the Confederate troops, commanded by Gen. Twiggs.

He has ordered into camps the four Brigades of volunteers, the raising of which was provided for by the Convention-the camps to be formed sometime in August.

entire, in our next number.

The Legislature, probably, before our next issue, will have acted on all the suggestions ef His Excellency, and we anticipate they will receive their hearty approval. The condition of the country demands the most most decided action on the part of the Legi dature.

The Battle at Manassas.

We publish to-day, all the telegraphic reports of the glorious victory achieved by the Confederate army, at Manassas, on the 21st inst , and our readers can gather the details speaking of the battle and its consequences, of the river. says: Such a rout of such an army-so large, so equipped and so commanded-was pidly sent over. never known before in the wars on this continent. Whole corps disorganized, reciplined men converted into a panic stricken iment lost half their men. mob-such things have not been read of ex- ADDITIONAL OFFICERS KILLED. cept on that smaller scale where the disciplined troops who bore Scott into Mexico escountered the feeble races of semi-barbarians who parted before him like sheep before a charge of cavalry.

It is the same iron race which took Scott the Capital of Mexico, which now bars his 11th apt. Ricketts, of Artillery; Col. way to Richmond with a wall of steel and Lawr , Massachusetts 5th; Capt. Ellis, and the very hands which made for him the Zonazes. laurel crown of conqueror have torn it from his dishonored head. The loss of that re- from 4000 to 5000. news which was the passion of his life, and There is a vague rumor that Patterson oride which made him an ingrate and a trai- arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this tor, scarcely so much affects the baffled Scott morning, and commenced an attack on the the man he most hates. The Picayune aid during the battle. thinks that such a defeat must demoralize the army of the Federals: Such a terrible reverse has no recuperative power-in the sense of a great duty to be maintained at all costs-a country, liberty, and a home to defend at all hazards. The leaders may clamor for new and greater efforts for the straining of the resources of the people and the gathering of large armaments to be precipitated upon the South in the desperate cipitated upon the south in the large revenues which with each cipitated over a space of the possession of every district in the country. Fortress Monroe, nial climate have accumulated in this Confederate States and the formulation of the south in the desperate cipitated upon the south in the desperate cipitated over a space of the providing for confiscation of propositions to the Providing the cipitate cipitated over a space of the people and seventeen from Illinois.

A duel between Burnet, of Kentucky, in the desperate cipitated which a fertile soil and general cipitated upon the south in the country. Fortress Monroe, in the cipitate cipitate cipitated over a space of the people and seventeen from Illinois.

A duel between Burnet, of Kentucky, in the desperate cipitate cipitate

The bill providing for confiscation of propering after those of the day so the fleeling columns of Scott's routed army, the fleeling columns of Scott's routed army, abroad. In every corner of this land, and abroad. In every corner of the first abroad. In every corner of this land, and abroad. In every corner of this land, and abroad. In every corner of the first abroad. In every corner of this land, and abroad. In every corner of the first abroad. In every corner of this land, and abroad. In every corner of the first abroad. In every corner of this land, and abroad. In every corner of the first abroad. In every corner of this land, and abroad. In every corner of the first abroad. In every corner of this land, and abroad. In every corner of the first abroad. In every corner of this land, and abroad abroad. In every corner of this land, and abroad abroa

ed as the emphatic and exulting endorsement, by a young and unconquerable nation, inherit these States will, whatever may be Green's shooting Tompkins dead. the proportions the war may assume, "renew their sacrifices and their services from year to year, until they have made good to the uttermost their right to self-government.'

The day of battle shows how they redeem ed this pledge for them, and in adversity, as in victory, it is the undying pledge of all.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR MANASSAS JUNCTION.

VICTORY !

FIVE FEDERAL BATTERIES TAKEN!

7000 Federalists Killed.

RICHMOND, 21st July, 1861. A fight commenced near Manassas at four

Sherman's Battery was taken. The battle was terrible with great slaugh-

Private dispatches in this city, N. Orleans, state that 7000 Federalists and 3000 Confederates were killed.

Beauregard had a horse shot from under

One of the commanders of the Washington Artillery was killed early in the action. Washington, July 22, 1861. }

Our troops after gaining a great victory

After latest information from Centreville

Many confused statements are prevalent. Enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered to a degree which casts gloom over the remnants of the army and excites the deepest melancholy throughou

The carnage was tremendously heavy on both sides and ours represented as frightful We were advancing, taking masked bat- was but partially engaged. and not enough by thousands to meet the teries, slowly but surely, and driving the demands of volunteers who have offered their enemy towards Manassas, when the enemy about 40,000, and the Federalists nearly services for the war-and he is collecting up seemed reinforced by Gen. Johnston, we 80,000. the double-barrelled shot guns and rifles in were immediately driven back, and panic among our forces immediately occurred.

It is understood that Gen. McDowell unernment, in tents, camp-equipage and com- dertook to stand near Centreville, but panic mutation money, for clothing for the Missis- became so fearful, the whole army became sippi volunteers ordered in the Confederate demoralized, and it was impossible to check Adjutant General was read by the clerk:

Large numbers of troops fell on the way-

with arms and knapsacks, discarded by troops, to better facilitate their retreat. Gen. McDowell, in rear of retreat, endea-

Only 200 fire Zouaves were left from the

slaughter. The 69th and other New York Regiments

suffered frightfully. Sherman's, Carlisle's, Griffin's, West Point Batteries, have been taken by the We will give the Message to our readers Confederates. Also the seige 32 rifle canon. Col. Wilcox, commander of Brigade, and and Capt. Cook, killed. Col. Heintzelman,

Washington is the scene of most intense

Wagons are continually bringing in the

Both telegraphic and steamboat communications with Alexandria are suspended to the public.

The greatest alarm is manifested throughout Washington.

Fortifications are strongly reinforced. It is supposed Gen. Mansfield will take

Large rifle cannon and mortars being ra-Washington, July 22, 1861.

Rhode Island Battery taken at Bull's giments cut to pieces, artiflery captured in Run bridge, where retreat was cut off. Their

Capt. Gordon, Mississippi Regiment ; Col.

Fow ... , 14th New York Regiment.

Additional Wounded. Cd. Tompkins, New York 2d Regiment; apon their shoulders, and carried him into Coi. ____, 69th; Col. Clark, Massachusetts fire. The sense of guilt palsied his own arm, 71st New York; Major Lozier, New York

Lowest estimate of killed and wounded is

as the thought that the honorse h has so Confederates. The exhausted condition of basely lost shall cluster around the brow of his men prevented his coming to McDowell's It is reported that 4000 Federalists were

> sent to Fairfax. CONGRESS-HOUSE. Crittenden's resolution charging civil war upon the South passed; yeas-122; nays-2-Burnett and Reid.

souri, and Powell, of Kentucky.

of the lofty assurance President Davis spread formerly Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, President, the Senate went into Executive before the world on the very eve of the huzzad for Jeff Davis; was ordered to desist session. battle, that the noble race of freemen who by Green, city watchman; and resulted in

without sufficient cause.

Richmond, July 22-9 A. M .- The reports last night, and the statements in such confu- succeeded by Rosenerantz. the Agent of the Associated Press refrains re-organized and increased.

It is now ascertained that among the disgia; Bee, of South Carolina; Kirby Smith, of Florida, and Col. Johnson, of Hampton's ed by us as far as Fairfax C. H. South Carolina Legion.

Gen. Beauregard and his staff are safe, although Beauregard had his horse shot from under him Gen. Joseph E. Johnson commanded on

the left where the enemy made the fiercest Gen. Beauregard commanded the right.

Arrival of President Davis. President Davis reached the field of battle t noon, and took command of the centre. When the left was pressed the severest, the force, thus decided the fortunes of the day.

warrant their transmission, but further in- The heavy rain prevents the people from formation is hourly expected. It is stated that the enemy was comman- made for attempt to incite revolts.

Richmond, July 22-10 A. M .- We have at any odds. nothing further from Manassas up to this

riously wounded.

Richmond, July 22. President Davis of War, announcing a complete and decisive victory near Manassas, yesterday. The enemy, after ten hours fighting, fled precipi- gree of order out of chaos. tately in the direction of Leesburg and Ceninfantry, till night put an end to the pursuit. ing. The enemy left on the field large stores of ammunition and arms.

Vast piles of slain are everywhere in the grass. direction of the fight. The neighboring farm houses on the road are crowded with large number of officers. the wounded enemy.

The Confederate force immediately enestimated at 35,000. This refers to the wing Gen. Wilson has been elected President. where the battle was principally waged, and Washington, July 23. The morning was States intended of ensive war, in spite of markable paper to which

The entire Confederate force amounted to

one regimental stand of colors.

The Confederate Congress. Richmond, July 22. Congress met at noon, opening with prayer.

The following dispatch to Gen. S. Cooper, "Manassas, Sunday Night.

Our forces have won a glorious victory. The enemy was routed and fled precipitately, side, from exhaustion, scattered along the abandoning a very large amount of arms, nays 50. route all the way from Fairfax Courthouse, munitions, knapsacks and baggage. The The road from Bull's Run was strewed ground was strewn for miles with the killed of the powers of Congress, and an innovation reinforce Fort Pickens in violation of an arcontinued on several routes towards Lees- Jefferson City, Mo., July 23. Hon. Uriel burg and Centerville, until darkness cover- Wright made a violent Secession speech in The hostile expedition dispatched to reinand one United States flag. Many prison- the Administration as revolutionary and

Too much praise cannot be bestowed, of St. Louis and the State. whether for the skill for the principal officers, or for the gallantry of the troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left, several the distracted condition of the State. miles from our field works. Our forces en- The Secretary of War telegraphs the folgaged did not exceed 15,000; that of the en- lowing reply to the New York Union De- his conduct for the future was the performemy is estimated at 35,000.

JEFFERSON DAVIS." nassas, and that the people of the Confeder-ate States are invited by appropriate ser-vices, on the ensuing Sabbath, to offer up their united thanksgiving and praise for this

mighty deliverance. Resolved, That, deeply deploring the ne- giment are missing. country with the blood of so many of her noblest sens, we offer to the respective famnoblest sens, we offer to the respective families and friends our warmest and most corthe bighest degree inspiriting to the Southdisconcern that some of the foreign nations
had so shaped their action as if they supposand acted upon by the United States.

champions of free and constitutional liberty. the disastrous defeat. Resolved, That we approve of the prompt and patriotic efforts of the army of Rich mond to make provisions for the wounded, and that a committee of one member from whole batteries, and a mighty body of dis- horses were all killed. 71st New York reg- each State be appointed to co-operate in the gun will be moved to annoy Sewell's Point.

Resolved, That Congress do now adjourn. The city is full of rumors about the number of killed and wounded on both sides, and Slocemb, 22d Regiment; and Lieut. Colonel of movements being made, but all are utterly unreliable.

The body of Brig. Francis S. Bartow, and thigh, and is here well attended. perhaps others, are expected on the train

A large public meeting was held this afternoon, and a committee appointed to go to Manassas and receive all the wounded able battalion, fought with desperation. to be transported to Richmond. A commit- Lieut. Dickinson thinks that a large maand attend the wounded, and to solicit sub-scriptions and obtain comforts to alleviate stake with them. The captain is himself

now working with an immense business on hand and offering. dead and wounded yet.

at every capital in Europe, it will be receiv- dy and Pearce, of Maryland, Polk, of Mis- was returned to the House, the Senate refu-

sing to concur in the amendment.

Louisville, July 22-John W. Tompkins, A message having been received from the

In the House, Wright offered a resolution ment. that the reverses at Bull Run no way im-Coroner's verdict-Green shot Tompkins pair the ultimate success, etc., of the Federalists, which was tabled.

McClelland has been ordered to the comof the killed and wounded were so unreliable mand of the forces on the Potomac, and is sion, following the victory at Manassas, that The Federal army will be immediately such information as to the state of the Con-

A large emount of arms, provisions, &c., with the public defence. tinguished dead are Generals Bartow, of Geor- were captured by the Confederates, who pursued and occupied the positions abandon-

> The cavalry of the Confederates was the to avoid the charges.

militia have re-enlisted for three years. Ferry awaiting him.

centre disengaged a portion of the enemy's force will be required to keep them down. Likenesses of Gen. Beauregard are selling We have no other reports sufficiently to through the streets.

congregating. Thirty arrests have been ded by Gens. Scott, Patterson and McDowell, The defeat at Manassas is attributed to and it is also reported that the latter was se- the inactivity of Patterson, who had receiv-

New York, July 23. The Herald's spe- tal.

Patterson's tardiness.

The list of killed and wounded embrace a Col. Howkin is thought to be dead.

Jefferson City, July 23. The Convention gaged was 15,000, and the Federalists are has organized-sixty-one members present. ence of a riot which was to be dispersed by

> original line on the Virginia side. The list of officers killed and wounded very basis on which this Government is con-

A Zouave drummer, who escaped from people of those States into the belief that ple are animated by sentiments towards the

immense number of prisoners. a bill for the transportation of munitions to The series of manceuvres by which the the people of those States recard us as breth- augurated according to the transportation loyal citizens in the Confederate States, ac- impression was created, the act with which ren; that if unrestrained by the actual prescompanied by an appropriation of \$2000,000. they were devised, and the perfidy with ence of large armies, the subversion of civil in the Constitution of United States, in the The House passed a bill abolishing the known to you; but you could scarcely have law, some of them at least would jeefally tence." And, unite with us. That they are with almost Whenexe, The early are the country and the country are the country and the country are the country and the country are the country are the country and the country are the country Night has closed upon a hard fought field. dividing Kentucky into two Judicial Dis- and their success made the subject of boast entire unanimity opposed to the prosecution answer to the

Crittenden opposed the bill as an abuse

despotic. He denounced the Union leaders

A committee was appointed to report on

The following resolutions were offered by that we may speedily retrieve our misfor-Mr. Memminger, and unanimously adopted: tune. We are making most vigorous efforts Resolved. I hat we recognize the hand of to concentrate a large and irresistible army the most High God, the King of Kings and at this point. Regiments are now arriving. the Lord of Lords, in the glorious victory The works on the south bank of the Potowith which he has crowned our arms at Ma- mac are being well manned. The capital is pectancy, to return their fire, save a few in (Signed)

SIMON CAMERON."

says that 475 men of the Seventy-First Re- under cover of this unfounded pretense that

for themselves. The N. O. Picayune, in command of fortifications on the other side dial sympathy, assuring them that the sac- ern Rights men. The Union probable, abandons all further disrifice made will be consecrated in the hearts depressed, many declaring that no proper short and decisive one, by placing at the ally organized the Confederacy, as is evident matters parely civil, political and govern of our people, and that they will there en-shrine the names of the gallant dead as the

The death of Tompkins is deplored as a brutai murder.

Important news may soon be expected

the adjutant of the independent battalion They were at last compelled to abandon the The recommendations for the raising and sibility on the Assembly for this salama refrom Louisiana, commanded by Maj. Robert pretense of being engaged disposing of rioters equipping of this additional force will be solve, this Pre by tery does now declare, ac-Wheat, is wounded by a Minie ball in his

He says that out of the four hundred of Union has been dissolved. He says that out of the four hundred of Wheat's command engaged, less than one hundred escaped being either killed or the Confederate States by interdiction, em-

This company was commanded by Captain

due from Manassas at three this afternoon, Mississippi rifles (without bayonets,) when Private residences in peaceful rural retreats tions of our Confederacy.

of working order for several hours, but is before them. Washington, July 24. The telegraph destruction of every article of use or ornathey maintain, our fellow-citizens of every behalf, to consider and mature in the said lines are overburdened with dispatches ask- ment remaining in private dwellings after condition of life, exhibit a most self-sacrifi-

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

RICHMOND, July 20.

The following is President Davis's mes-

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen-My message addressed to you at the commencement of the session contains federacy as to render it unnecessary that I should now do more than call your attention

of free, equal and sovereign States. Our loved and honored brethren of North Caro- women and the children of the enemy. lina and Tennessee have consummated the terror of our volunteers, who kept the woods action foreseen and provided for at your last which have been resorted to by the Government during the pending strugsession, and I have had the gratification of announcing, by proclamation, in conformity Baltimore, July 23. The 13th N. York with law, that those States were admitted into the Confederacy. The people of Vir- this retaliation. Banks joins Patterson who is at Harper's ginia, also, by a majority previously unknown There is great excitement here. The The States of Arkansas, North Carolina and creditably advised, treated like common Whether this war shall last one, or three, Southerners are overjoyed, and the efforts of Virginia have likewise adopted the Perma-felons, put in mons, confined in a jail usually or five years, is a problem they leave to be their friends to quiet their delirium is of no nent Constitution of the Confederate States, appropriated to criminals of the worst dye, solved by the enemy alone. It will last and no doubt is entertained of its adoption avail. It is said that a considerable military by Tennessee at the election to be held early next month.

I deemed it advisable to direct the removal of the several Executive Departments, that officer had already sent the prisoners will they rest in peace from their struggle with their archives, to this city, to which to New York when the application was to enjoy the blessings which with the favor you had removed the seat of Government. Immediately after your adjournment, the aggressive movements of the enemy required compt and energetic action. The recumuation of his forces sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were to be directed against To this end, I dispatched an officer to him ed a dozen official orders to engage Johnston Virginia, and from no point could necessary under the flag of truce, and in making the proposal, I informed President Lincoln sippi Presbytery, convened in Canton, and

thing more nor less than a stampede. The few weeks have fully sufficed to strip the States as should secure the abandonment of adopted : sends an official despatch to the Secretary defeat is attributed, in a great measure, to veil behind which the true policy and purtice. To this communication a poses of the Government of the United reply would be returned by President Lin- Presbyterian Church in the United States of States had been concealed. Their odious coln as soon as possible. I carnestly hope America, at its recent rescions, begun Ad Gov. Sprague's bravery brought some defeatures now stand fully revealed. The this promised reply, which has not been re-held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th message of their President and the action of ceived, will convey the assurance that the day of May last, by a vote of 145 years to 71 McDowell displayed great bravery, but their Congress during the present month, confess the intention of the subjugation of these States by a war whose folly is equaled by its wickedness—a war by which it is im- in the conduct of modern warfare. Of the Confederate States, did adopt the following The New York 71st, 14th and 27th, and possible to attained the proposed result-Maine Regiments were moved down like whilst its dire calamities, not to be avoided the promised reply is received, I still retain tations of the country:

tation of ignorance of the secession of the seven States which first organized the Confederate Government; persisting in April in an idle and absurd assumption of the exist-

the President of the United States details the assertion.

incertain information to create attention. overtaken with a knowledge that its success a State out of the Union.

The sending of the notice to the Governor of South Carolina of his intention to use force in accomplishing this object, and then quotcould be no conflict unless those States were the aggressors, he proceeds to declare that ance of this duty, so free from the power of ingenious sophistry, as that the world should of his own statement that he gave notice of United States, without a gun in sight or exsaving that the cause is so free from the powers of ingenious statesmen that the New York, July 23. A private dispatch world will not be able to misunderstand it

> the Confederates are the assailants. That high functionary, after expressing which the New World ever witnessed, is a must necessarily prove inadequate to repel to which our propie render a susminum and distinct avowal in the eyes of civilized men che invasion of a half a million of men now leval support, or of rensuacing the jurisdicthat the United States are engaged in a con- proposed by the enemy, and a corresponding tion of the General Assembly over as-

is not expected to arrive till after midnight. ordered to charge, threw away their rifles and charged with bowie-knives, as the enember of the product of th

the horror with which they regard the cool, so ispuly devised by your win only of our people, makes special war on the the public service. sick, including women and children, by care- But it is not alone their prompt pounds. fully devised measures to prevent their ob- ry contributions that the noble race of freesage to Congress, which was read in open taining the medicines necessary for their men who inhabit these States avince how cure? Sacred claims to humanity, respect- worthy they are of those libertles which ed even during the fury of actual battle, by they so well know how to defend when a careful deviation of an attack upon the their numbers far exceed the call author lo-pitals containing wounded enemies, are by your laws; they have present the outraged in cold blood by a Government of their services against the enemy and people that pretend to desire a contin- attitude of calm and sublime desired nance of fraternal connections. All these their country; the cool and confident from mentioning them, being fearful of giving causeless pain to anxious hearts.

McDowell is at headquarters at Arlington.

Should now do more than call your attention outrages must remain unaveraged, save by with which they are already preparing the universal reprobation of mankind. In meet the thousands of invadors, was a state of the universal reprobation of mankind. His division will resume its former position. during recess, and to matters connected all cases where the actual perpetrators of proportionate it may assume; the actual perpetrators of proportionate it may assume the actual perpetrators of perpetrators of proportionate it may assume the actual perpetrators of perpetrators of

> ernment of the United States, which do gle, all combine to present a speciacie, admit of repression by retaliation. I have as the world has hardly, if ever, seen. I

in her history, have ratified the action of the on board the armed schooner Savannah, upon their rights for their liberties is with Convention, uniting her fortunes with ours. sailing under our commission, were as I was them an instinct.

made. I therefore deemed it my duty to of Providence, the shall have secured by renew the; wosal for the exchange to the the aid of their strong hearts and road; nmander-in-chief of the arms. army and nat f the United States, the so efficiently directed as from her own capi- of my resolute purpose to check all barbar. Thursday, 11th July, 1867, the following arecial correspondent says the retreat was no- The rapid progress of events for the last retaliating on prisoners held by the United ities on prisoners of war by such severity amble and resolutions were thanks prisoners of war will be treated in this un- nays, in the absence of the great unjurity of happy contest with that regard to humanity the Commissioners of the Presbyteries in the which has made such conspicuous progress measures of precaution, however, and notil resolutions in reference to the political agby us, will fall with double severity on in close custody some of the captured from Resolved. That this General Assembly, is the enemy, whom it had been my pleasure the spirit of that Christian patriation which previously to enlarge on parole, and whose fate must necessarily depend on that of the the Scriptures enjain, and which has always prisoners held by the enemy. I append a characterized this Church, do hereby a opy of my communication in the President, knowledge and declare our obligation to pro-

Navy of the United States, and of the integrity of these United States, an to a posse commitatus; continuing, in successive report of the officers charged to deliver it. strengthen, uphabl and encourage the Federal months, the false representations that these There are some other passages in the renished as well by official action as by the liar relation which exist between this Gov- provisions, requirements and requirements and requirements. stituted—the President of the United States | der Slave States, which cannot properly be all misconception, the Acaembly dealers and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the witheld from notice. The hearts of our peo-The enemy lost several field batteries, and the Confederates, says that they have an the purpose of this Government was not inhabitants of those States which has found used, is not meant any part peace at home; but conquest abroad; not de- expression in our enactment refusing to con-Washington, July 23. The Senate passed of those of the people of the United States.

That a very large portion of which, being at any time appeared and in-The House passed a bill abolishing the which they were executed, were already authority, and the declaration of marrial visible representative of our native our native of our native of our native our native our native of our native our tricts, and Missouri into one. Yeas 79, and self-landation in an Executive message, of the war waged against us our faith of following language in def Fortunately for truth in-history, however, which daily recurring events fully warrant the above

vored to rally the men, with only partial ed the fegitives. We have captured several the State Convention to-day, denouncing force Fort Sumter, admitted to have been stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which do not a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which a stitution—no one of them having ever been lations which a stitution—no one of the stitution—no on

both these propositions claim a respect equal Head, as a spiritual kingdom; and ame single law is made in such extreme the act of 1818, on the subject of slavery, to tenderness of citizen's liberty that practi- be a standing law of the Church, contrary to ally it relieves more of the guilty than the the act of 1840, and in visition of acr con-

We may well rejoice that we have forever ful law-giver in the Church; therefore severed our connection with a Government tutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be hazarded.

Louisville, July 23. The effect of the his concern that some of the foreign nations extended by the reason of policy which we do, in the fear of God, declare that the guise, and proposes to make the contest a the defense of the seven States which origin- of ecclesiastical judicatories, interfering in least 400,000 men, four hundred millions of fortified islands, whose defense is sufficient. Presbyters, and as a Church dollars. The Congress concurring in the ly aided by a preponderating naval force, Lord Jesus Curist, to condemb and regist doubt thus intimated as to the sufficiency the enemy has been driven completely out Resolved. That the General Assembly, by of the force demanded, has increased it to of those stations, and now, at the expiration the aforesaid proceedings, has presented to Fortress Monroe, July 22. The Floyd half a million men. The enormous preparation of five months from the formation of the use the naked question of the sin tions in men and money for the conduct Government, not a single hostile foot has of the war on a scale more gigantic than any possessed their soil. These forces, however,

Richmond, July 24 .- Lieut. Dickinson, flict with a great and powerful nation. increase of our forces will become necessary. Therefore, casting the whole moral responand suppressing insurrections, and are driv- contained in the communication of the Sec- cording to the truth and accounty of the case,

bargo, and blockade on all commerce be- with which we were cheered. The grain The Cataboula Guerillas, belonging to the tween them and the United States, not only crops generally has since been harvested, by sea but by land; not only in ships but in and the yield has proved to be the most cars; not only with those who bear arms, abundant known in our history. Many tee was also appointed to ascertain the numfederate States. Finally, they have repudi-ated their foolish consent that the inhabi-sugar and tobacco forming the surplus protants of this Confederacy are still inhabi- ductions of our agriculture, and furnishing tants of the United States, for they are the basis of our commercial interests, preswaging an indiscriminate war upon them all ent a most cheering promise, and kind Prov- meeting, appoint Commissioners to a Con-The Tiger Rifles, Capt. White, 1st Lieut. with savage ferocity unknown to modern idence has smiled on the labor which ex- vention or Advisory Assembly, to be held at It has been raining all day, and the train Tom Adrian, becoming disgusted with their civilization. In this war rapine is the rule. tracts teeming wealth of our soil in all per- Adress, Ga, on the 13th day of August next,

give you, the cause of the need of large and similar action with currentes, to hold said when the torch is not convenient careful increased expenditure in support of the army meeting; and that this Presbytery does herelabor is bestowed to render complete the elevated and purified by the sacred cause by authorize the said Commissioners, on its It is impossible to obtain details of the ing the acceptance of troops from Illinois their inhabitants have fled from the outrages cing devotion. They manifest faudable pride ness as may come before it, with reference to Ten regiments from Indiana are offered In 1781, Great Britian when invading her any resources other than their own and the

ness of intoxication. But who shall depict wise than by subscription to produce load deliberate malignity with which, under the The Secretary of the Treasury in his RICHMOND, July 20. pretext of suppressing an insurrection, said report submitted to you will give you in-by themselves to be upheld by a minority phoit details connected with that branch of

wrongs escape capture, they admit of no re- that their sacrifices and their sacrifices I have again to congratulate you on the ac-cession of new members to our Confederation would shrink instinctively from the bare ing purpose, until they have made good to idea of waging a like war upon the sick, the the uttermost their right to self-government; the generous and almost unquestioning con But there are other savage practices fidence which they have displayed towards been driven to the necessity of enforcing speak of subjugating such a people, so united The prisoners of war taken by the enemy comprehensible to them; to resist an attack

and threatened with punishment as such. I until the enemy shall have withdrawn from had made application for the exchange of their borders till their political rights an these prisoners to the commanding officer of established-their alters and their the enemy's squadron off Charleston, but freed from invasion. Then, and then end

and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and mote and perpetuate, so far as in us lies, the I have directed Government in the exercise of all its figure

corpus, and of delegating that power to the in despite of the familiations of the powers of military commanders at his discretion, and the Church, given to her by her King and

anocent, should to a very limited extent be stitution and the word of tied, which holds

en to the acknowledgment that the present retary of War, to which I need scarcely in that the General Assembly, he this arbitrary